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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.
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TITLE OF INVENTION

TIME-DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (TDMA) MULTI-LINE WIRELESS TELEPHONE SYSTEM

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

PAUL GOTHARD KNUTSON AND KUMAR RAMASWAMY

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
 - a. ☐ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☒ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
 - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
 - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
 - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
 - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
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Applicants : Paul Gothard Knutson et al.
Int'l Appln. No : PCT/US98/18090
Filed : Herewith
For : TIME-DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (TDMA) MULTI-LINE
WIRELESS TELEPHONE SYSTEM

PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Honorable Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

In the US national phase application of PCT/US98/18090 filed
herewith, please enter the following amendments:

In the Claims

Please amend the claims as follows:

In Claim 1, line 2, delete [(110)],
line 3, delete [(111,112)],
line 12, delete [(113)].

In Claim10, line 1, delete [(110)],
line 2, delete [111,112)],
line 5, delete [(121,122)].

REMARKS

The above claims have been amended to remove reference indicia. No
new matter has been added.

No fee is believed to been incurred by virtue of this amendment.
However, if a fee is incurred on the basis of this amendment, please charge such
fee against deposit account 07-0832.

Respectfully Submitted,
Paul Gothard Knutson et al.

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Multi-line wireless telephone systems are also in use in various situations, such as businesses with many telephone users. Such systems employ a handset that communicates with up to N handsets simultaneously, typically with digital communications schemes, such as time division multiple access (TDMA). It is desirable to implement the features of current private branch exchange (PBX) systems in a multi-line wireless telephone system. Conventional multi-line wireless telephone systems typically must work within a specified bandwidth and modulation format, which thus constrains the maximum capacity of the radio-frequency (RF) channel used to transmit signals between the base unit and the operating or active handsets.

One problem that arises due to the fixed capacity or bandwidth available for such telephone systems and the inflexibility of such systems is that the available channel capacity may be inefficiently utilized when not all handsets are operating. This is because, in some such systems, such as that disclosed for example, in European Patent Application No. 0 587 225 A2, the channel capacity is selected so that all N handsets can operate simultaneously, if necessary. However, when less than N handsets are operating, channel capacity is underutilized. Overall signal quality may be reduced in order to also reduce the total bandwidth (and thus the amount wasted when not all handsets are employed), but this reduces quality needlessly in some cases, for example where only one handset is operating and there is enough total channel capacity available to allow the single handset to communicate at high quality.

SUMMARY

A wireless telephone system comprises a base unit coupleable to one or more external telephone lines and having a base transceiver, and a plurality of wireless handsets which may be active or inactive. Each handset has a handset transceiver for establishing a time-division multiple access (TDMA) link, when said handset is active, over a shared RF channel with the base unit via the base transceiver. In communicating via a TDMA link, each active handset communicates during an exclusive time slice of a TDMA scheme that allocates time slices to active handsets, wherein a number of data samples having a sample size are transmitted during each time slice. At least two handsets alternately share a time slice, when one of said two handsets is to establish a new TDMA link and when establishing said new TDMA link would exceed the available channel capacity. Time slices are shared by reducing the sample size and thereby increasing

the number of data samples transmitted during said shared time slices.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of TDMA multi-line wireless telephone system, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a schematic representation of the field, data packet, and audio packet structures used in the TDMA scheme of the system of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a table illustrating a variable-structure TDMA time slice allocation scheme used by the system of Fig. 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 4 is a table illustrating a fixed-structure TDMA time slice allocation scheme used by the system of Fig. 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to Fig. 1, there is shown a block diagram of TDMA multi-line wireless telephone system 100, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. TDMA system 100 comprises a base unit 110, which has receiver and transmitter units 112 and 111, respectively, and is coupled to external telephone network 116 via telephone line(s) 115. Base unit 110 also has a controlled microprocessor 113 for controlling and monitoring the overall functions of the base unit 110. System 100 also comprises N wireless handsets $120_1, 120_2, \dots, 120_N$. Each has a transmitter and receiver unit (transceiver), such as transmitter 121 and receiver 122 of handset 120_1 . In one embodiment, receiver unit 112 comprises N separate logical receivers, and transmitter unit 111 comprises N separate logical transmitters, so that receiver and transmitter units 112 and 111 provide N total logical transceiver units, one for each of

N wireless handsets. At any given time, M handsets ($0 \leq M \leq N$) are operating (i.e., in the process of conducting a telephone call). Efficient power use is important for a wireless system since the handsets are typically battery-powered. In one embodiment, therefore, system 100 employs a digital TDMA scheme, as described in further detail below, which allows power to be efficiently used since each operating handset is "off" (i.e., not transmitting or receiving data) most of the time, and is only "on" during its own "time slice" or slot. System 100 thus provides a wireless network between the base station 110 and each handset 120_i ($1 \leq i \leq N$).

In the present invention, a TDMA scheme is employed that allows available channel capacity to be more efficiently utilized. This is done by reducing the quality of two or more handset signals and having them alternate each others' time slices, when a certain number of handsets are in operation, as explained in further detail below with reference to Figs. 2-4.

Referring now to Fig. 2, there is shown a schematic representation 200 of the field, data packet, and audio packet structures used in the TDMA scheme of TDMA system 100 of Fig. 1.

In one embodiment, a 2 ms field 210 of digital data comprises nine total packets, viz. a data packet 220 and eight audio packets such as audio packet 230. Each data packet is a set of data transmitted either to a given handset from the base unit or vice-versa, during a discrete time slice during which time no other handsets receive or transmit data over the system's data channel. Each audio packet is a set of audio data transmitted either to a given handset from the base unit or vice-versa, during a given time-slice in an overall "epoch" scheme, again during which time no other handsets receive or transmit data over the system's data channel.

As illustrated, each type of packet contains various sub-fields or sections. For example, data packet 220 comprises a 32-bit sync field 222, a data field 235, a FEC (forward error correction) field 222, and guard time 223. The data in data packet 220 is used to communicate
5 between the base unit and a particular handset, and contains various types of information, such as caller ID type information, range and power information, and the like.

Audio packet 230 comprises an audio packet header 231, FEC data section 232, and guard time 233. Audio packet header 231, for
10 example, contains information identifying the audio packet (such as the handset), the current place in the epoch, and the like.

In normal operation, each handset receives 16 digitally compressed audio samples (such as ADPCM (adaptive differential pulse code modulation) samples) during each time slice of the epoch
15 allocated for the handset to receive audio data; and transmits to the base unit 16 ADPCM samples during each time slice of the epoch allocated for the handset to transmit audio data. In the present invention, however, when too many handsets are in operation for the channel capacity to carry, pairs of handsets share a time slice by
20 alternating its use, and by doubling the number of samples to 32 per time slice (by lowering each sample's quality). ADPCM and related technical issues are described in detail in International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Recommendation G.727, (12/1990), "5-, 4-, 3- and 2-Bits Sample Embedded Adaptive Differential Pulse
25 Code Modulation (ADPCM)," <http://www.itu.ch>.

Audio packet 230 therefore also comprises a main 64-bit "audio data" portion, which comprises either 16 4-bit ADPCM samples (high quality), or 32 2-bit ADPCM samples (low quality). The latter is the case when more handsets are operating than can operate at high

quality over the allocated maximum channel capacity of system 100. Thus, in the present invention, each handset in operation operates at high quality when there are fewer than T handsets operating (calls in place), where $M \leq T$ and the maximum channel capacity is sufficient to handle up to T high quality calls or links simultaneously. However, when there are more than T handsets in operation ($M > T$), then selected pairs of handset channels are switched from high quality audio links to low quality audio links and alternate time slices. As will be appreciated, for a 2 ms field, high quality (16 4-bit ADPCM samples per audio packet or time slice) provides 32Kbps ADPCM (the default audio data), and low quality (32 2-bit samples shared between two handsets, per audio packet) provides 16 Kbps.

Thus, at the limit, this embodiment of the present invention allows the maximum handset capacity at high quality to be doubled at low quality. In one embodiment of system 100, up to 4 handsets may conduct calls simultaneously at high quality, and up to 8 at low quality. For intermediate numbers, each additional handset added past 4 must pair up with one of the first 4 (e.g., if $M = 7$, there are 3 handsets above the first 4, and thus $3 \times 2 = 6$ of the 7 handsets are operating at low quality).

Referring now to Fig. 3, there is shown a Table 300 illustrating a variable-structure TDMA time slice allocation scheme epoch used by system 100 of Fig. 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. Table 300 contains N pairs of rows, one pair of rows for each existing handset. Each row is a field, such as field 210 of Fig. 2. In the variable structure scheme of Table 300, N may be greater than 8. For example, N may be 12. Each row or field of the epoch may be referred to herein by the initial time slice or slot, which is used to transmit data (TD) to a given handset, or to receive data

(RD) from a given handset. Thus, at the beginning of the field, data is transmitted (or received) from a specific handset. Thus, for example, base unit 110 transmits data to handset #1 (e.g., handset 120₁ of Fig. 1) in the first time slice of row TD1; and base unit 110 receives data from handset #1 in the first time slice of row RD1. Thus, each handset receives data and transmits data during one time slice of the entire Q-slice epoch, where $Q = 9 \times 2 \times N$. Thus, although any number N handsets may be added, the time delay between data communication for a given handset 120_i and the base unit 110 is thereby lengthened. This can cause, for example, a longer time delay or latency for causing a given handset to ring or to be apprised of caller ID information.

In operation, a given handset polls at its specific data channel time slots for incoming calls and synchronization data from the base unit 110, and transmits audio packets over its specific data channel time slots when it initiates a call. The audio packet pairs (e.g., TS1, RS1) of each field 210 (each row of Table 300) can carry one conversation using 32Kbps ADPCM, or two conversations using 16Kbps ADPCM (see ITU Rec. G.727). In this embodiment, 16 4-bit samples are transferred every 2ms each direction for a handset. Note that Table 300 shows the time sequence left to right, top to bottom, 2 milliseconds horizontally, and $2 \times 2 \times N$ ms (= 32ms for N=8) vertically.

In one embodiment, system 100 implements the epoch of Table 300 as follows. The channel capacity of system 100 is sufficient to allow up to T=4 handsets to operate at high quality. Thus, for the first four handsets to come into operation, they are assigned nominal numbers 1 through 4. As each time slice of Table 300 is cycled through (left to right, top to bottom), both rows of each row pair use the allocation shown by the top entry in the TD row, i.e. the entry not in parentheses. Thus, we have the following sequence:

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TD1, TS1, RS1, TS2, RS2, TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4;

RD1, TS1, RS1, TS2, RS2, TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4;

TD2, TS1, RS1, TS2, RS2, ...

...

5 RDN, TS1, RS1, TS2, RS2, TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4;

where "TS1" denotes the time slice during which an audio signal or "sound" packet is transmitted by base unit 110 to handset #1; and "RS1" denotes the time slice during which an audio packet is received by base unit 110 from handset #1; and so forth.

10 However, each audio packet time slice entry of Table 300 contains two entries. The top entry in TD rows or fields indicates the "normal" allocation for the slot for both TD and RD rows, when $M \leq T$. This allocation is used for both TD and RD rows of a row pair. For example, if only 4 handsets are active (off hook), then, the sequence

15 described above is followed, i.e. both the TD and RD rows follow the sequence indicated by the top entry in the TD row.

The bottom entry, in parentheses, indicates the alternate allocation for the slot when $M > T$. The top entry indicates the normal alternating allocation when $M > T$. If a fifth handset (handset #5)

20 becomes operative, there is not enough channel capacity to handle all 5 active or operative handsets at high quality. Therefore, handsets 1 and 5 share a time slice on alternate fields, and each audio packet doubles the number of samples it transmits during the time slice. For example, in this case, during the first audio packet time slice of row

25 TD1, the entry TS1 indicates that 32 2-bit audio ADPCM samples are transmitted to handset #1, instead of the usual 16 4-bit samples. During the first audio packet time slice of row RD1, the entry TS5

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TD1, TS1,* RS1,* TS2,* RS2,* TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4;

RD1, TS5,* RS5,* TS6,* RS6,* TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4;

TD2, TS1,* RS1,* TS2,* RS2,* TS3, RS3, ...

5 ...

RDN, TS5,* RS5,* TS6,* RS6,* TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4

where the asterisk indicates low-quality audio packets (i.e. 2-bit samples).

Thus, base unit 110 allocates transmit and receive slots to each
 10 subsequently active handset for audio transmission. If no handsets
 were in use, and handset 120₂ starts a call, transmit and receive slots
 TS1 and RS1 would be dedicated to handset 120₂ (i.e., handset #1) at
 32Kbps rate. Thus, for up to 4 active handsets, a high quality audio
 link of 32Kbps is provided for each handset. As the 5th handset
 15 becomes activated, one existing channel is reduced to 16Kbps and the
 5th handset is multiplexed into that channel with a 16Kbps rate. If
 more than 8 handsets attempt transmission, they are blocked (all
 circuits busy signal). In such an embodiment where blocking is
 possible, receiver unit 112 preferably comprises less than N separate
 20 receivers (preferably 8), and transmitter unit 111 comprises less than
 N separate transmitters (preferably 8). In general, in any
 embodiment base unit 110 comprises a number of logical transceiver
 pairs equal to the maximum number of calls (links) that may be
 established simultaneously.

25 Thus, in the epoch of Table 300, in normal mode, each active
 handset has fixed time slots for each field 210 (i.e. row of Table 300)
 for audio data transfer. In expanded handset mode, the low quality

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handsets have fixed time slots for every other field 210 (i.e. row of Table 300) for audio data transfer.

In one embodiment, system 100 is adapted to dynamically re-nominate handsets to optimize channel capacity usage. For example, suppose 6 handsets are operating as described above, and thus 4 of the 6 handsets are operating in low-quality mode. Next, suppose handsets #3 and #4 deactivate. At this point, it makes no sense for handsets #1 and #5 to share time slices or operate at low quality mode, since time slices for TS3, RS3, TS4, RS4 are not being used. Thus, system 100 in this case dynamically re-numbers or re-nominates the four operating handsets as #s 1-4.

Thus, in the present invention, TDMA is used to separate the data and audio into two channels, and to allocate bandwidth as required to the handsets needing the channel. This technique is compatible with power saving protocols, since the data channel, which will always be available, is used to signal the handset and initiate calls. A specific time slot is provided for data for each handset, which is used to keep the TDMA in sync so that the handset transceiver communicates only during its designated time slice. Since the phones are battery operated, it is important that they transmit and listen only when they need to.

In one embodiment, the system 100 implements the epoch and scheme of Table 300 with a telephone system with 4 Plain Old Telephone System (POTS) lines (i.e., line 115). With four dedicated POTS lines, one can always expect 32Kbps performance except when multiple handsets are in conference, or if some handsets are in intercom while others are in line conversations. In alternative embodiments, other line/handset combinations may be used.

In the above-described embodiment, 2 transmit/receive pairs per audio data packet slot were used. In alternative embodiments, there may be fewer or more transmit/receive pairs per data slot. For example, the audio data samples could be reduced further in quality to transmit more samples per audio packet, to allow more than 2 handsets (e.g. 4) to share a time slice. However, this may require higher compression algorithms, which would add considerable delay to the loop. Using ADPCM as described above minimizes delay in the loop and simplifies the audio echo cancellation problem, and both 16Kbps and 32Kbps algorithms exhibit the same delay, easily facilitating switching between algorithms.

Referring now to Fig. 4, there is shown a Table 400 illustrating a fixed-structure TDMA time slice allocation scheme epoch used by system 100 of Fig. 1, in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. In this embodiment, there is less flexibility in terms of adding additional handsets beyond the channel capacity. However, it may be simpler to implement than the variable approach of Table 300, and does not permit blocking to occur.

The epoch scheme illustrated in Table 400 may be implemented similarly to that of Table 300, when $N=8$. In one embodiment of Table 400, time slots are dedicated to each handset for both data and audio. Thus, for example, if handsets #1 and #5 were the only handsets active, they would each be operating at 16Kbps ADPCM, even though there is additional bandwidth or channel capacity available. However, although this may not be the most "efficient" way to use the channel, it allows for simplified control of the channel. In an alternative embodiment, system 100 in implementing the epoch of Table 400 may dynamically re-nominate handset numbers to more efficiently utilize the available bandwidth.

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One skilled in the art will recognize that the wireless system described above according to the principles of the invention may be a cellular system where base unit 110 represents a base station serving one of the cells in a cellular telephone network.

5 It will be understood that various changes in the details, materials, and arrangements of the parts which have been described and illustrated above in order to explain the nature of this invention may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the principle and scope of the invention as recited in the following claims.

CLAIMS

1. A wireless telephone system, comprising:

(a) a base unit (110) coupleable to one or more external telephone lines
and having a base transceiver (111, 112);

(b) a plurality of wireless handsets ($120_1 - 120_N$) may be active or inactive, each having a handset transceiver for establishing a time-division multiple access (TDMA) link, when said handset is active, over a shared RF channel with the base unit via the base transceiver, in which each active handset communicates during an time slice of a TDMA scheme that allocates time slices to active handsets, wherein a number of data samples having a sample size are transmitted during each time slice; and

(c) means (113) for allowing at least two handsets to alternatively share a time slice, when one of said two handsets is to establish a new TDMA link and when establishing said new TDMA link would exceed the available channel capacity, by reducing the sample size and thereby increasing the number of data samples transmitted during said shared time slices.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the data samples are adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM) samples, each ADPCM sample having a number of bits.

3. The system of claim 1, wherein:

the plurality of handsets comprises exactly N wireless handsets;

the TDMA scheme comprising an epoch having N transmit data rows and N receive data rows;

each active handset capable of receiving or transmitting 16 4-bit ADPCM samples during each time slice for said handset when no handsets share time slices; and

when at least two handsets sharing a time slice for one of said two handsets, each of said two handsets receiving or transmitting 32 2-bit ADPCM samples during each alternate shared time slice for each said handset.

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4. The system of claim 1, wherein:

the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having a plurality of transmit and receive data row pairs, one such row pair for each handset; and each active handset receiving data and transmitting data via a data slice only once during each epoch, during the transmit and receive data row pair for each said active handset.

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5. The system of claim 1, wherein the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having a plurality of transmit and receive data row pairs, one such row pair for each handset, each row comprising a field of data and being divided into a specified number of time slices, wherein each field is 2ms in length.

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6. The system of claim 1, wherein the TDMA scheme is a variable TDMA scheme in which the number of handsets is greater than the maximum number of links that may be established over the channel.

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7. The system of claim 1, wherein the TDMA scheme is a fixed TDMA scheme in which the number of handsets is equal to the maximum number of links that may be established over the channel.

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8. The system of claim 1, wherein:

the plurality of handsets comprises 8 handsets;
up to 4 handsets may be active using without sharing time slices; and
up to 8 handsets may be active by sharing time slices..

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9. The system of claim 1, wherein:

the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having a plurality of transmit and receive data row pairs, one such row pair for each handset; each handset is battery-powered; and each active handset turns on during the epoch only during its own time slice and turns off otherwise.

10. In a wireless telephone system having a base unit (110) and a plurality of wireless handsets ($120_1 - 120_N$), wherein the base unit is coupleable to one or more external telephone lines and has a base transceiver (111, 112), each of the plurality of wireless handsets may be active or inactive, and each handset comprises a handset transceiver (121, 122), a method comprising the steps of:

- (a) establishing, with the handset transceiver for each active handset, a TDMA link over a shared RF channel with the base unit via the base transceiver, in which each active handset communicates during an exclusive time slice of a TDMA scheme that allocates time slices to active handsets, wherein a number of data samples having a sample size are transmitted during each time slice; and
- (b) allowing at least two handsets to alternatively share a time slice, when one of said two handsets is to establish a new TDMA link and when establishing said new TDMA link would exceed the available channel capacity, by reducing the sample size and thereby increasing the number of data samples transmitted during said shared time slices.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the data samples are adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM) samples, each ADPCM sample having a number of bits.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein:

the plurality of handsets comprises exactly N wireless handsets;

the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having N transmit data rows and

N receive data rows;

each active handset receives or transmits 16 4-bit ADPCM samples during each time slice for said handset when no handsets share time slices; and

when at least two handsets share a time slice for one of said two handsets, each of said two handsets receives or transmits 32 2-bit ADPCM samples during each alternate shared time slice for each said handset.

13. The method of claim 10, wherein:

the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having a plurality of transmit and receive data row pairs, one such row pair for each handset; and

each active handset receives data and transmits data via a data slice only once during each epoch, during the transmit and receive data row pair for each said active handset.

14. The method of claim 10, wherein the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having a plurality of transmit and receive data row pairs, one such row pair for each handset, each row comprising a field of data and being divided into a specified number of time slices, wherein each field is 2ms in length.

15. The method of claim 10, wherein the TDMA scheme is a variable TDMA scheme in which the number of handsets is greater than the maximum number of links that may be established over the channel.

16. The method of claim 10, wherein the TDMA scheme is a fixed TDMA scheme in which the number of handsets is equal to the maximum number of links that may be established over the channel.

17. The method of claim 10, wherein:

the plurality of handsets comprises 8 handsets;

up to 4 handsets may be active using without sharing time slices; and

up to 8 handsets may be active by sharing time slices..

18. The method of claim 10, wherein:

the TDMA scheme comprises an epoch having a plurality of transmit and receive data row pairs, one such row pair for each handset;

each handset is battery-powered; and

each active handset turns on during the epoch only during its own time slice and turns off otherwise.

19. A wireless handset for use with a wireless telephone system having a base unit and a plurality of wireless handsets, the plurality of wireless handsets including the wireless handset, wherein the base unit is coupleable to one or more external telephone lines and has a base transceiver, the wireless handset comprising:

(a) a handset receiver; and

(b) a handset transmitter, wherein:

each of the plurality of wireless handsets may be active or inactive;

the handset receiver and handset transmitter provide a handset transceiver for establishing a time-division multiple access (TDMA) link, when said handset is active, over a shared RF channel with the base unit via a base transceiver for the handset;

each other handset of the plurality of wireless handsets comprises a handset transceiver for establishing a TDMA link, when said other handset is active, over a shared RF channel with the base unit via

the base transceiver, in which each active handset communicates during an exclusive time slice of a TDMA scheme that allocates time slices to active handsets, wherein a number of data samples having a sample size are transmitted during each time slice; and

- 5 at least two handsets of the plurality of handsets alternately share a time slice, when one of said two handsets is to establish a new TDMA link and when establishing said new TDMA link would exceed the available channel capacity, by reducing the sample size and thereby increasing the number of data samples transmitted
- 10 during said shared time slices.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A wireless telephone system comprises a base unit coupleable to one or more external telephone lines and having a base transceiver, and a plurality of wireless handsets which may be active or inactive.

- 5 Each handset has a handset transceiver for establishing a time-division multiple access (TDMA) link, when said handset is active, over a shared RF channel with the base unit via the base transceiver. In communicating via a TDMA link, each active handset communicates during an exclusive time slice of a TDMA scheme that allocates time
- 10 slices to active handsets, wherein a number of data samples having a sample size are transmitted during each time slice. At least two handsets alternately share a time slice, when one of said two handsets is to establish a new TDMA link and when establishing said new TDMA link would exceed the available channel capacity. Time
- 15 slices are shared by reducing the sample size and thereby increasing the number of data samples transmitted during said shared time slices.

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

1/3

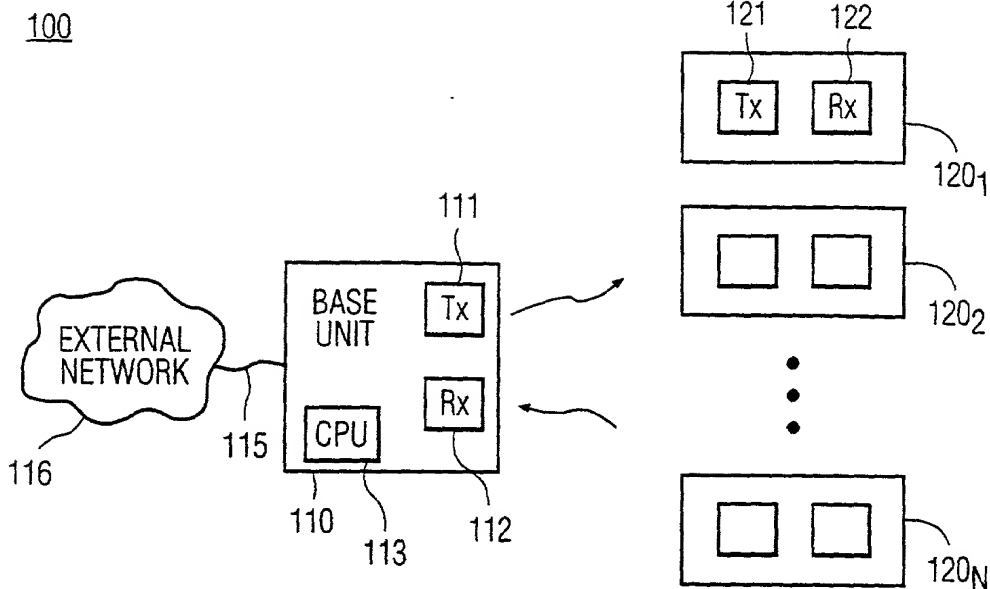


FIG. 1

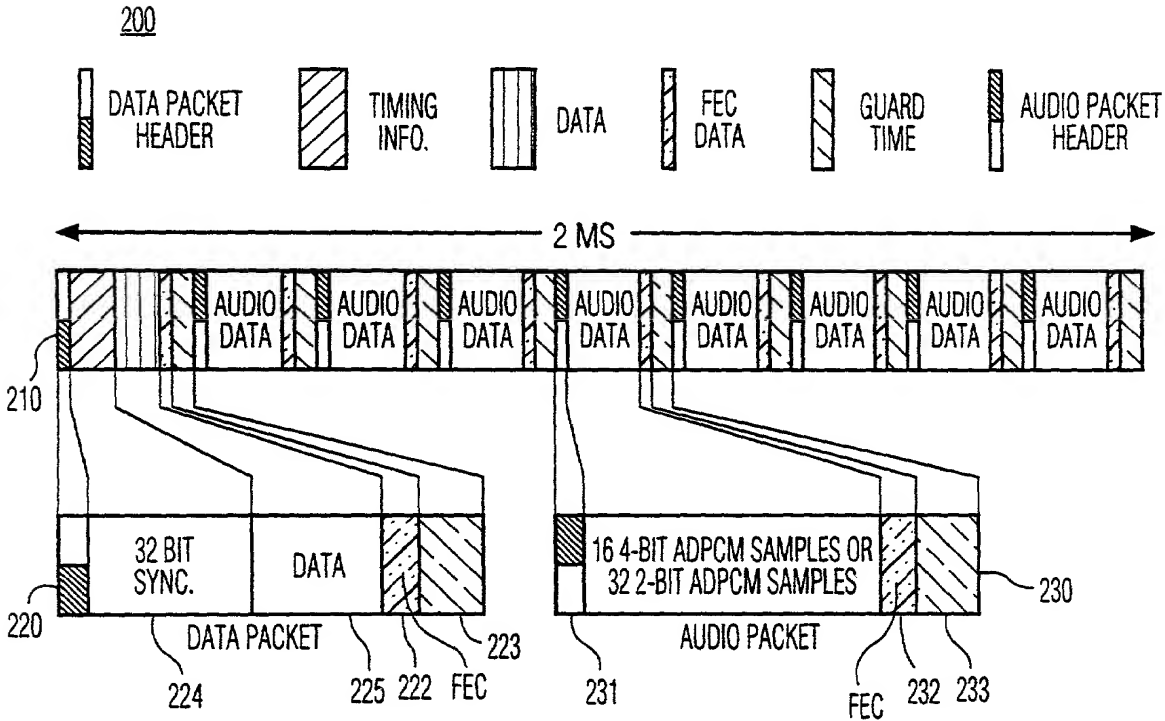


FIG. 2

DATA	AUDIO CHANNEL							
TD1	TS1 (TS5)	RS1 (RS5)	TS2 (TS6)	RS2 (RS6)	TS3 (TS7)	RS3 (RS7)	TS4 (TS8)	RS4 (RS8)
RD1	TS5 (TS1)	RS5 (RS1)	TS6 (TS2)	RS6 (RS2)	TS7 (TS3)	RS7 (RS3)	TS8 (TS4)	RS8 (RS4)
...
...
TDn	TS1 (TS5)	RS1 (RS5)	TS2 (TS6)	RS2 (RS6)	TS3 (TS7)	RS3 (RS7)	TS4 (TS8)	RS4 (RS8)
RDn	TS5 (TS1)	RS5 (RS1)	TS6 (TS2)	RS6 (RS2)	TS7 (TS3)	RS7 (RS3)	TS8 (TS4)	RS8 (RS4)

FIG. 3

400

DATA	AUDIO CHANNEL							
TD1	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD1	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD2	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD2	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD3	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD3	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD4	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD4	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD5	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD5	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD6	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD6	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD7	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD7	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)
TD8	T1 (T5)	R1 (R5)	T2 (T6)	R2 (R6)	T3 (T7)	R3 (R7)	T4 (T8)	R4 (R8)
RD8	T5 (T1)	R5 (R1)	T6 (T2)	R6 (R2)	T7 (T3)	R7 (R3)	T8 (T4)	R8 (R4)

FIG. 4

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DESIGN
PATENT APPLICATION
(37 CFR 1.63)**

☐ Declaration Submitted with Initial Filing
OR
☒ Declaration Submitted after Initial Filing (surcharge (37 CFR 1.16 (e)) required)

Attorney Docket Number RCA 88790
First Named Inventor Paul Gothard Knutson

COMPLETE IF KNOWN

Application Number

Filing Date

Group Art Unit

Examiner Name

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare

My residence, post office address, and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

TIME-DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS (TDMA) MULTI-LINE WIRELESS TELEPHONE SYSTEM

the specification of which

(Title of the Invention)

☐ is attached hereto

OR

☒ was filed on (MM/DD/YYYY)

September 1, 1998

as United States Application Number or PCT International

Application Number

PCT/US98/18090

and was amended on (MM/DD/YYYY)

February 25, 2000

(if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment specifically referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR 1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT international application which designated at least one country other than the United States of America, listed below and have also identified below, by checking the box, any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or of any PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application Number(s)	Country	Foreign Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Priority Not Claimed	Certified Copy Attached?	
				YES	NO
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

☐ Additional foreign application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto:

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Application Number(s)	Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	<input type="checkbox"/> Additional provisional application numbers are listed on a supplemental priority data sheet PTO/SB/02B attached hereto.
60/069,343	December 12, 1997	

[Page 1 of 2]

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U. S. Parent Application or PCT Parent Number	Parent Filing Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Parent Patent Number (if applicable)
PCT/US98/18090	September 1, 1998	

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☐ Additional registered practitioner(s) named on supplemental Registered Practitioner Information sheet PTO/SB/02C attached hereto.

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Name of Sole or First Inventor:

☐ A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor

Given Name (first and middle (if any))		Family Name or Surname	
PAUL GOTHARD		KNUTSON	
Inventor's Signature	Date		11/12/98
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City		State	
		ZIP	
		Country	

☒ Additional inventors are being named on the 1 supplemental Additional Inventor(s) sheet(s) PTO/SB/02A attached hereto

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DECLARATION

ADDITIONAL INVENTOR(S)
Supplemental Sheet
Page 1 of 1

Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor											
Given Name (first and middle [if any])				Family Name or Surname											
<u>KUMAR</u>				<u>RAMASWAMY</u>											
Inventor's Signature		<u>Kumar Ramaswamy</u>			Date		<u>10th Oct, 2000</u>								
Residence: City		<u>Indianapolis</u>		State		<u>IN</u>		Country		<u>US</u>		Citizenship		<u>IN</u>	
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Post Office Address				<u>Indianapolis, Indiana 46240 US</u>											
City				State				ZIP				Country			
Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor											
Given Name (first and middle [if any])				Family Name or Surname											
Inventor's Signature					Date										
Residence: City				State				Country				Citizenship			
Post Office Address															
Post Office Address															
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Name of Additional Joint Inventor, if any:				<input type="checkbox"/> A petition has been filed for this unsigned inventor											
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